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the spirit of patriotism and unselfishness that it is, it is most unfortunate that there should be any check given to the publication of newspapers, or any opposition offered to a scheme which will tend to keep down the price of paper and even reduce it into its present exorbitant rates. The many publishers have raised their charges more disproportionately to the advance in the new materials which enter into its composition. They have also compelled themselves for the sake of our countrymen to cultivate the most expensive and complicated machinery, and make their paper a close corporation, not subject to the operation of the ordinary laws of trade, but above and beyond those healthy influences which always spring from generous rivalry. They have grown rich at moderate prices when the country was at peace, but now that it is chained, they desire the valuations to gnaw at its literary heart, by the aggregation of their wealth, by weak levies, and large voluntary subscriptions, to the support of the action of Congress, and render the people of the United States in the enjoyment of their present luxury and the most potent guardian of their liberties—cheap newspapers. The reading public have already felt the effects of this combination in the enhanced rates which we and other publishers are being compelled to adopt, and we can assure them, that, should Congress unfortunately lend itself to the turbulence of the desecration of the monopolies, newspapers will inevitably exorbitate to the extent of hundreds of thousands, where they are now the daily comfort and profitable stimulant.

The New York paper informs us that the paper monopolists have held numerous meetings lately, and the Herald says the President of their Association lately wrote in reference to the extravagant price of paper: "However you may write under it, you must pay for it." Our contemporary also shows that their assertion that the price of paper has been raised in consequence of the scarcity of cotton, is the result of the manufacture of paper, and not because that important material is as scarce in Europe as it is here, and a reduction of our tariff duties on imported paper must therefore work to their detriment unopposed by other reasons. The want of paper on the other side of the Atlantic has caused famine and reduced whole communities of operatives to penury; may this argument be reasonably presumed then upon their argument of our manufacturers that they can produce paper cheaper than it can be produced in Europe. The Herald asks, very pertinently—

"If the other hand paper is cheaper in Europe, and would be imported in immense quantities if the present tariff of thirty-five per cent. were reduced to ten per cent., why do our monopolists resist the reduction of the tariff? Surely such patriots as these paper chasers who claim to be so anxious to defend the rights of the people cannot wish to deprive the nation of a source of revenue from imports, and subject the making and writing public to a heavy tax?"

By maintaining a monopoly and filling their pockets with money stolen from the dispossessed, the tariff would reduce the price of paper, and, therefore, we must express our opposition to finding such paper patriots among the owners of the press.

The people of the country will be interested and consequently vigilant observers of the effect which the wealth of our paper manufacturers can have upon the legislation of Congress. The press, which has been called "the third estate," and is doubtless the great power of popular opinion, cannot certainly be so easily won to the side of any consolidation of moneyed men nor day laborers, and it is not probable that their dollars will influence the votes of the members. The case is a plain and simple one, and every principle of justice will sustain the action of newspaper publishers in requesting that the import duty on paper shall be reduced to the same rate as the tax on the domestic manufacture. When the present tariff was framed, the duty on imported paper was fixed at thirty-five per centum, with a view to the protection of our country by prohibiting foreign rivalry. Recently developed causes have made it to the interest of the public and of the Federal treasury to open the competition, so that the people may have cheap paper and the treasury the revenue from imports in addition to the revenue from our own manufactures. The struggle in the manufacturing monopoly, however, we have determined to still further open, and to permit exorbitant rates of printing and a still greater and more unbridled use of newspapers, cheap books, and the advertisement in our economical national literature. It will be strange if victory does not attend the popular side of the controversy. It will indeed be as anomalous in legislation if the immediate representatives of the people shall desert the interests of the people and aid in the ex-

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PHOTO BY J. J. VAN DER BEEK

THE A. J. VAN DER BEEK AND HIS WORK AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY BE SEEN IN THE MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C. The photograph shows a man in a suit and tie, standing in a room with a large map of the United States on the wall. He is holding a book or document in his hands. The room appears to be a library or a study, with bookshelves visible in the background.

We have devoted so much space to a preliminary review of the debate upon which commenced our comments. We must now turn to the main points of the debate. The questions which were tendered to Mr. Seward and his replica stating his position upon the important questions of policy, which will be found in the next number of the *Post-Office*, if he is the relicx of the sentiment of the Republican party, that organization has a single shadow of justification for its position and that it would change the war for the restoration of the Union into a desperate, and a suicidal struggle, and thereby to the people of the South, when he regarded as citizens of this Union, but to the institutions of the whole South, loyalty and disloyal, which have the solemn guarantees of the Constitution for their protection and preservation.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS.—We doubt if the Post-Office Department understands more deeply this whole section of country and the whole loyal region south of it are suffering from the breaking up, through a disagreement between the Government and the Railroad Company, of all mail transportation upon the route to the accommodated Combs and the hundred and thirty other persons, whose course hereafter we cannot advise to be

Mr. Stevens by way of rejoinder acknowledged that Kentucky had many loyal citizens, but he regretted that she was unable to defend herself and save the Northern States from the calamity of slavery. "I have seen," he said, "my country butchered on her soil." Mr. Stevens does not appear to realize that it would be a greater calamity to have the war, with all its horrors, carried within her borders. The Northern States, even in all the years of their fighting man, they would experience what Kentucky has so terribly felt in the devastation of their homes, the pillage of their crops, the ruin to their wives and daughters, their children, and the loss of their property. It is the crime of loyalty, and their children exposed to all the pangs of famine and the rigors of the inelephant seasons without clothing or a roof-tree above their heads. Kentucky has no more to lose, and she has but to have exposed herself as the backbone of the North, only to receive ungrateful taunts and

charges of unfaithfulness in return. It is most singular that the position of the Border States, and especially that of Kentucky, should have been so completely misunderstood. Mr. Stevens rises in his place and asserts that "no vote has been taken in the House to sustain the Administration, or to carry out the measures which I deem necessary to put the country in a better position. There are here have voted together with great regularity—one the life-long Democrats, who are opposed to the Administration upon party grounds, and in nine cases out of ten the votes of the Union Democrats are an exception." With this assertion he applies to the country to know what professions made by K-attackers are worth when these votes are all given to emburden the Government with a heavy debt, and are necessary to carry on the government, and then charges that "such loyalty is worth little more than rank sneecid and treason." That Mr. Stevens might not be misunderstood, he says, "I will not say that I agree with Mr. Yeaman, if he considered the debt

to the authorities at Washington to be themselves and for others whether loyalty of the population so large to their Government would be the same. I am not sure that the result of the crucial disloyalties, coming from such a condition of things, is true that mail privileges are not an absolute necessities of life, but a great deal of the country, and the whole country, might think it better to live there. We are not undertaking to argue whether, in the difference between the meat and the Company, the former or the latter is the more necessary to the nation should not have permitted the mail operation to be discontinued. He respectfully and spontaneously informed, that the offer of the Company to do the work would be an exception to the rule, and would carry the mails after the 1st of July, then, he felt that he ought not to compensation demanded, and if he found unable to induce the Company to

tion from Kentucky in little less than an hour, on secession and rebellion, what he would say concerning that vast multitude of people in his own State who were so ready to follow the lead of the Kentuckians kept company. In reply to Mr. Stevens said that the gentlemen from Kentucky were about as loyal, in his judgment, as Governor Seymour, of New York. He interpreted this as meaning that he was as much as a high complimant, if Governor Seymour's fidelity to the Union and the Constitution is to be tested by the principles announced in the address of the Legislature of his own State, as U. S. Pat. in the course of his speech, to which we are referring there was one noble voice raised in defence of the Border States; and Kentucky will long remember Judge Thompson's noble and noble words of commendation and eulogy which he uttered upon her position and her efforts. We cannot condense that portion of the honorable gentleman's remarks without doing both him and his country justice, and we therefore append it in full. He said:

I have listened unitedly, but with great sorrow, to the address of the Hon. Mr. Stevens, and to the other arrangements for the performance of the work of his Department instead of proceeding to undo after the first of the deep and miserable discomfort of the people of this country, and to the public obligations, and he ought to be to find some means of repairing his omission as soon as possible. We esteem he appreciates the great importance of the matter, and we are assured should not stand by and see it suffered by a railroad company whether the moral loyalty of the United States have small privileges or not while the people of this country are so much assailed by private individuals. The Railroad Company had an opportunity to demand the compensation, did, and we cannot say that we think it was too much to ask. We are giving to what they ought to have paid sincerely reject, as the people will compromise or through any other the mails shall be at once restored.

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THE NEW INDIA STATESMAN. The Congress in the Deccan and the Revolution in the Indian Deccan was commingled yesterday, and the election for United States was held upon joint ballot, which resulted in the choice of J. A. Hendricks and David Turpie, the former for the long term.

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Mr. Mallory. I would inquire of the gentleman whether he would not rather have communication directed our attention? It seems to be a sort of *communis gallicantus*. It is a common error to suppose that two-thirds of the Kentucky Legislature is in favor of any proposition of the Union which is not immediately embraced by the Union. Mr. Mallory. I undertake, without being in any way bound to do so, to take the subject, to denounce that statement as utterly false, and to declare that Governor Robinson or any other man who would undertake to say that the Legislature of Kentucky is engaged in rebellion, to occupy an untenable position in the United States. The assertion is false, utterly and entirely false. Mr. Mallory. I am not sure of that. It coming from a democratic party, I doubted the truth of the statement very much. [Laughter.] Mr. Washburn, appeal to the courtesy of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky. Mr. Stevens. Certainly.

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Mr. Stevens. The gentleman's remarks are perfectly proper. Do not find fault with them.

Mr. Wadsworth. Let me finish my statement about the condition of affairs in Kentucky.

Mr. Stevens. Very well; but I hope the gentleman will not say anything more.

Mr. Wadsworth. I will be brief. I want this House to understand the state of affairs in Kentucky. I have again and again endeavored to bring to disprove my statement, to rely upon it, and act upon it, and forbear the attempt. I have again and again been misrepresented upon that side of the House—because that gentleman has been supplied with twenty-three hundred inhabitants of Kentucky, one-half of which are slaves. I have again and again, to my knowledge, twelve or fifteen hundred of the Kentuckians with Humphrey Marshall detained in the city of Louisville, and returned to their homes, where they were again and again abused and treated with Humphrey Marshall and

We shall be glad to get prompt replies to these questions.

Mr. General Grant claimed to be great victory at Chapin Hill, and elected to the command of the army. He claimed a great victory at Tullahoma, and led straightaway toward Vicksburg, seems to think that great victories are things to run away from.

Mr. General Grant has not enough of our General: not to follow the enemy's up after beating him. We had to accuse any of them of showing clean pairs of heels.

Mr. The Hon. Robert Mallory has been a supplementary to the other side of the question. He has said the intention of this amendment is to give the Jeffersonville and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company the right to divert its route to the river opposite Columbus, Indiana, to the river mouth of the Kankakee river, which Mr. Mallory is Chairman, and doubtless get it back promptly.

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**SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1904.**

**FEDERAL AND DEBEL FINANCES—THE REPLY.**  
LEAD—ITS PROPERTIES OF SUCCESS.—The condition of the Federal finances, and the fact that such is no longer a mystery, but an article of merchandise, is beginning to excite the attention of thinking men among the financiers of the United States. A. B. Johnson, Esq., of Utica, New York, has just published a small monograph, in which he develops the results of his study of the currency.

He thinks that "Government loan companies" capital to the amount of the loan. The prohibitions of the new capital over the annual taxes it is shown determines the

tion, the world may look out for financial catastrophes. And it was the first time that Mr. Apple had seen her necessary operations, the marriage.

If she puts her hand to the plow, she will find it is a hard task that must be done. It is a hard task that must be done. It is a hard task that must be done.

**LEAD.** We have details of new facts to the 20th ult., and they bring remarks of the designs of Louis Napoleon de England and Russia against the affairs. We had almost resolved from further comment upon the

primary benefit of the increase." From the time the bill was introduced, Mr. Johnson denounces many important principles, for which we have not space now.

A Massachusetts Bank President says that "the expansion of our currency is the most important thing that has happened in the country by a strong arm or the Government may fail first, before many months, embarrassed in carrying on the war. We have too many currency makers, who are without any effective control, and who are making trouble in their operations. Gold is crowded out of circulation by a rabble of professed representatives, of all degrees of respectability, from the Government and notes down to bank notes, passing currency, and the people are misled and the public treasury promises of disaster not yet cooked." The only possible remedy that this Bank President sees is "for the Government with bold hand to seize the control of the currency of the country as we measure." He adds:

If such plan as this can be speedily adopted, it might save the country from the ruin that is before it. It would save the country from the ruin that is before it. It would save the country from the ruin that is before it.

in our immediate future. It would check the fearful expansion that is going on in one particular direction, and would leave the rest of the country under a power competent to control it; it would induce gold and silver to remain in place as a part of the circulating medium of the country.

Another able writer says: "There has been an unnatural expansion; there must be a corresponding contraction. The standard of value has been impaired; it must be restored. The country is in a state of disequilibrium, and will continue without any increase in the price of labor, to be an impeding evil that may culminate into a fearful explosion. The remedy of this writer is for Congress to levy a tax on the circulation of any bank. This would induce them to call in their own notes, leaving the currency to consist of Government issues." This writer also says: "The Government has the power of Congress to tax the manufacturers of credit money any more than the manufacturers of broadcloth or cotton."

There are thoughts in these varied plans

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this shilling mark and the value of the pound sterling. Now is \$3.50 per barrel and corn meal \$3.50; \$3.75; seed oats \$3.00 per bushel. Brown sugar 90¢/35¢ per pound. Coffee \$3.75 per pound. Tea \$9.99/\$3.50 per pound. Sugar \$3.75 per pound. Beans 20¢/35¢ per pound. Bacon, hog round, 6¢/70¢ cents per pound. Butter very firm at 1¢/20¢ 50¢ per pound. Cheese 1¢/25¢/31¢ per pound. Lard 75¢/75¢ cents. Apples \$3.00 per bushel. Potatoes 1¢/25¢ per pound. Irish potatoes \$3.99/\$3.50 per bushel. Sweet potatoes \$6.00/\$7.00 per bushel. Onions \$3.99/\$5.00 per barrel. We quote these figures from the market reports of the Richmond Dispatch, dated 10th inst. The number contains a report of the auction sales of Kent, Paine, & Co., which reveals in great fullness the terrible condition of the monetary affairs of the rebels, and which conclusively shows that the great majority of our agricultural and manufacturing capitalists, they are trying to use shall be successful. The universal inflation of prices for everything in rebel-

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to the sea ridge. We learn from reliable sources, through the liberators committee, that the rebels, in the general of the rebel States had guaranteed the Confederate debt, but still there were fears and much talking in rebellion. The chief cause in the corner of rebel money matters was the lack of confidence in the darkness over the land of treason. While this condition of things continued grim despair settled upon the gloomy faces of the traitors. The panacea to which all eyes were turned was the proposed sale of the Southern property. By general consent there seemed no hope but in one great remedy, and that was hard to grasp. We allude to the guarantee of the Confederate debt by the State of Mississippi. It is a bold and daring scheme, but we think it is the only one the subject appealed to that great financial and credit case forward to the rescue and enact the part of Rothschild. The past renown of Mississippi for financial integrity, her undoubted credit, her position in the financial world, her noble struggles to maintain her public faith, and her remarkable but untold

sacrifices to a pber enchainment stainless and pure, may fully account for the anxiety of the rebels to get the guarantee of Mississippi for the Confederate debt.

Treason was all the business we were told, and rebels elected. *Mississippi Herald*.

The telegraph the other day informed the public that the rebels had offered, as a bribe to the West and Northwest, to give them freedom of the Mississippi river, free trade, and freedom from taxation, provided they would join the treason. We hope that the Northwest will not be in haste to accept of such a bribe. If these rebels will not let the rebels will advance in their offers and their embargo traffic should not be consumed unless, in addition to the terms now offered, the rebels agree to give Mississippi to guarantee the war debt of the States of the West and Northwest. When that glittering prize is temptingly thrown before our eyes, we shall not wonder to find that the rebels are retained in the West. If Jeff Davis can be made President of this financial scheme, and Captain Wagner, of Willie Collins's story of the nameless girls, can be induced to give up his alias, paucimony, and gamboge operation, in order to act as cashier of this institu-

tion, the rebels will have done well.

That blowing off steam can be done during a war, one can see. The rebels have a victory over our war tension by three or four old Utah without cannon looks like old naval arm of the service—what a graceful before.

The rebels claim a victory, but! The only claim this war tension deserves is comprised in the rebel army at Marlborough. Under our fire and the rebels are not the only ones surprised. The rebels have won a victory, but they have a queer way of showing their fatherhood have a still a good acknowledgment.

Miss. Mingle's cooperation in Texas that they will be winter, from cold and frost. Her first, but he and Jack are also frost.

A Mount Sterling correspondent that Humphrey Marshall and his last seen, were "Ritely and long" her's remains have a still a good



IN THE FEED-  
pumps attention  
on Centre street,  
the new building  
is now being erected on  
the corner of Main and Centre  
streets.



By Anthony Miller, living on Pond creek, 12 miles south of Lenoirville, a BROWN MAKE MULE, stud, and 5 years old next Spring, value \$200.

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